

Project
Cranbrook

Supporting photomontages

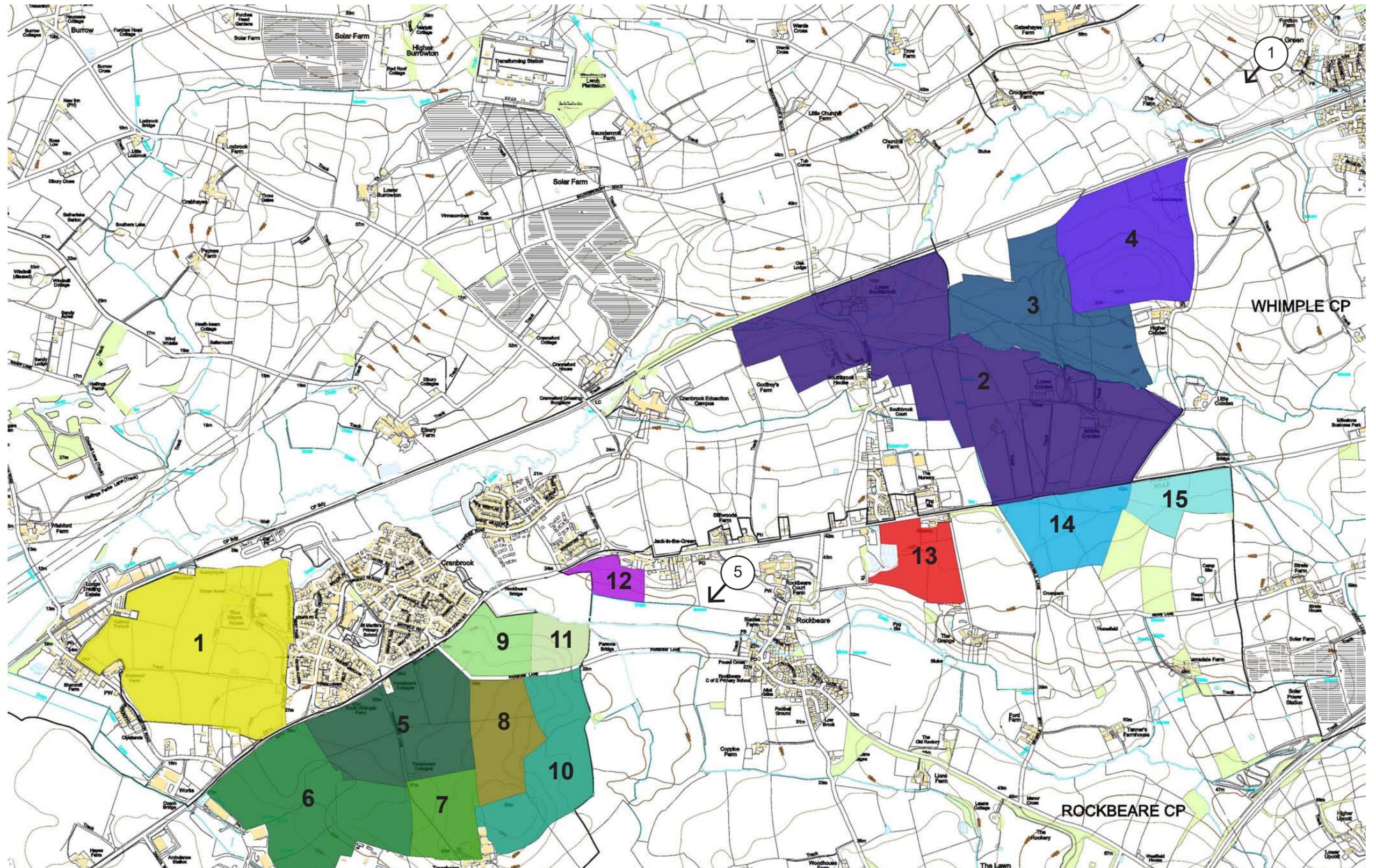
For
Savills

By
Hankinson Duckett Associates

HDA Photomontage Methodology:

- 1 Data
 - Obtain (and verify the suitability of) existing and proposed plan and height data for landform, buildings, roads and vegetation/planting.
 - Obtain suitable height and OS base data, for use in AutoCAD software.
- 2 Photography
 - Take advice from client and agree locations and directions for photographs.
 - Visit site to take existing situation photographs from agreed positions.
 - Photographs should be taken in accordance with the guidance from the Landscape Institute Advice Note 01/1. Although the guidance states that the use of 35mm colour film and a 50mm focal length is still valid, traditional film and associated cameras have been almost entirely supplanted by digital image processing and associated digital cameras. Therefore a digital equivalent of 50mm focal length on a 35mm film camera, should be used.
 - HDA uses a Nikon D5100 camera fitted with a AF-S DX NIKKOR 18-105mm f/3.5-5.6G ED VR lens. The Nikon D5100 camera uses DX technology in its sensor which requires a x1.5 crop factor in order to replicate a traditional 35mm film camera. Therefore the Nikon D5100 should be set to 35mm focal length as the closest equivalent to a traditional 50mm lens i.e. $35\text{mm} \times 1.5 = 52.5\text{mm}$.
 - Whilst on site, the Nikon D5100 is connected to a 'Solemeta Geotagger Pro2' GPS device which records the location and elevation of each photograph taken, by imbedding the GPS information into the metadata of each photograph file. As a check, the position and directions of photographs should also be noted onto a paper copy of site survey as accurately as possible by hand.
 - On return from site, collate existing situation photographs and document photograph locations and directions.
- 3 3D models – existing and proposed features
 - Utilising available data, prepare AutoCAD 3D wireframe model of existing and proposed features including buildings, roads and vegetation.
- 4 Relating models to photographs
 - Set up agreed views in AutoCAD wireframe models, with AutoCAD 50mm 'cameras' at the same position as the GPS location data of each of the existing situation photographs. Save 'screen shots' of proposals from each AutoCAD camera.
 - Using Adobe Photoshop, relate the wireframe 'screen-shots', to the relevant photographs by aligning the corresponding points within the wireframe to points within each photograph.
- 5 Preparation of photomontages
 - Using the proposed 3D wireframe from 'screen shots' as a guide, render proposals over existing situation photographs using Adobe Photoshop to create representation of proposals.

Initial testing of visually sensitive areas identified during field work
- Viewpoint locations 1 and 5





Viewpoint 1: Existing view.



Viewpoint 1: Parcels 2 and 3 shown. Low visual effects



Viewpoint 1: Parcels 2, 3 and 4 shown. High visual effects

Development would be restricted to parcel 2. Parcels 3 and 4 would not be developed. Parcels 13, 14 and 15 would not be visible from this viewpoint.



Viewpoint 5: Existing view.



Viewpoint 5: Parcels 5, 6 and 7 shown. Low visual effects.



Viewpoint 5: Parcels 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 shown. High visual effects.



Viewpoint 5: Parcels 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 shown. High visual effects.

Development would be restricted to parcels 5, 6, 7 and 9. Parcels 8, 10 and 11 would not be developed.

Testing the emerging masterplan - Viewpoint locations 1 - 5

Findings

Viewpoint 1 (supporting photograph 9) was created to test the visibility of development on the hill to the north-east of the eastern parcel, from the footpaths surrounding Whimple. The viewpoint chosen is a panoramic view from a footpath to the south-west of Whimple, which currently has a wholly rural outlook. The results showed that any development on the high ground would be incongruous in the local landscape and that development of the lower lying land to the north-west of the hill would also be highly visible. The proposed masterplan responded to these sensitivities by restricting development on the visually sensitive parts of the parcel.

Viewpoints 2 and 3 (supporting photographs 9 and 25 respectively), test the visibility of development within the south-eastern parcel. The photomontages were taken from viewpoints to the south and were designed to test the visibility of proposed development over the local ridge, which lies to the north of Rockbeare and Rockbeare Manor. Viewpoint 2 illustrates that any development located to the south and west of the existing ponds and woodland (parcels 12 and 13b), would be highly visible within views from the south and that development would block distant views of the hills to the north. Development within Parcel 13c is likely to be visible in winter, but does not skyline above the existing tree line. Additional woodland planting to the south of parcel 13c has the potential to screen these views, and remain in keeping with the character of the baseline view. Following this analysis, the masterplan omitted development from parcels 12 and 13b and pulled back the development in parcel 13c from the southern boundary, to allow for the introduction of mitigation planting.

Viewpoint 3 again illustrates that parcel 12 has the potential to be visible from receptor groups to the south. Development on the high ground to the north-east of the Grange and immediate south of Rewe Lane would also be visible (parcel 14a and 15a). In contrast, parcels 13 and 15 are screened from view and only filtered glimpses of parcel 14 would be seen in winter. Mitigation planting to the south of parcel 14 would screen views of the development from this location. The masterplan responded to the findings by constraining development to parcels 13, 14 and 15, with space left to the south of the development for mitigation planting. Parcels 12, 14a and 15a were omitted from the proposed development area.

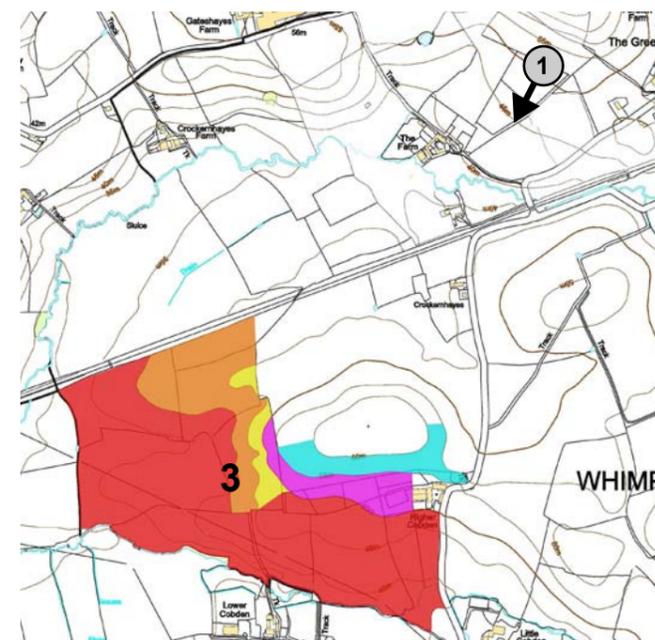
The remaining viewpoints (4-6) test the visibility of the southern parcel from the west and south of Rockbeare, with a view to protecting the setting to the village, along with rural views to the south. Viewpoint 4 (supporting photograph 5) illustrates how any development on the high ground to the east of the southern parcel (the green within 9b and the yellow and blue within 5d), is highly visible within the local landscape and that development to the east or south of parcel 5 is likely to have significant visual impacts. The view to the south of Parsons Lane is currently wholly rural and the introduction of development within this view would represent a substantial departure from the baseline condition. Development within 5a, 5b and 5c was not visible and development on the lower slopes of 9a would be seen in the context of the existing settlement of Cranbrook. Viewpoints 5 and 6 (supporting photographs 6 and 24 respectively), reiterate these findings. As a consequence, the proposed development was restricted to parcels 5a-c and 9b, which minimised the potential adverse effects of development.



Viewpoint 1 - Existing view.



Viewpoint 1 - Parcel 3 shown. Development area shown in red is not visible from this viewpoint. Note: Assumed building heights of 8.5m.



Development restricted to area shown in red. Other constraints restrict development within red area.

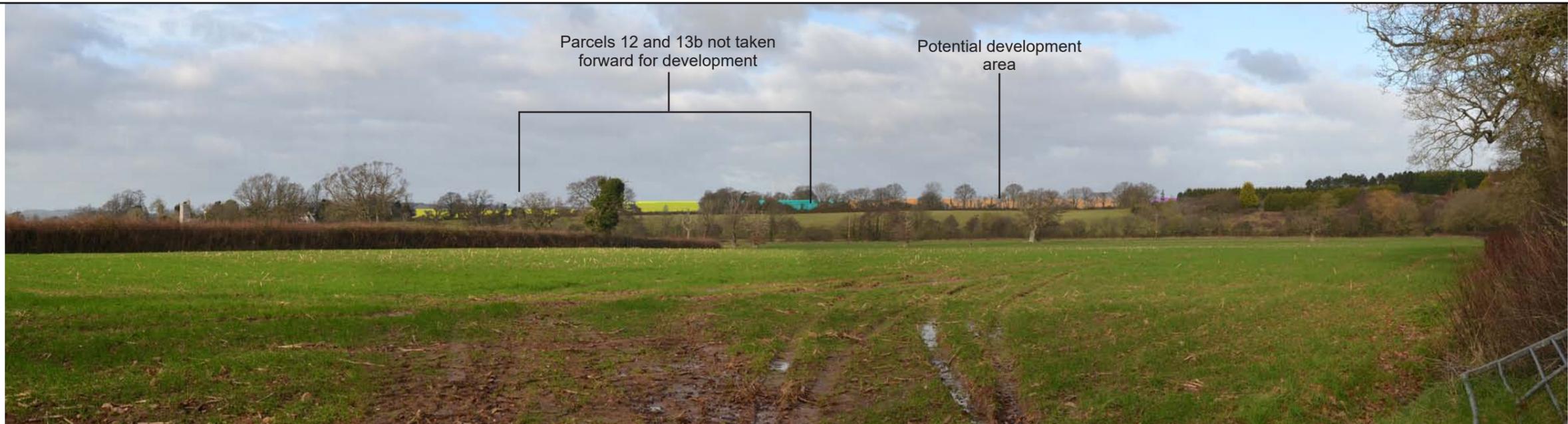
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PROJECT:
Cranbrook LS
TITLE:
Photomontage - Viewpoint 1 (Parcel 3)
SCALE AT A3: NTS
DATE:
November 2017

838.1 / 19A

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Viewpoint 2 - Parcels 12 and 13 shown, with development built out to the southern boundaries of the parcels. Note: Assumed building heights of 8.5m.

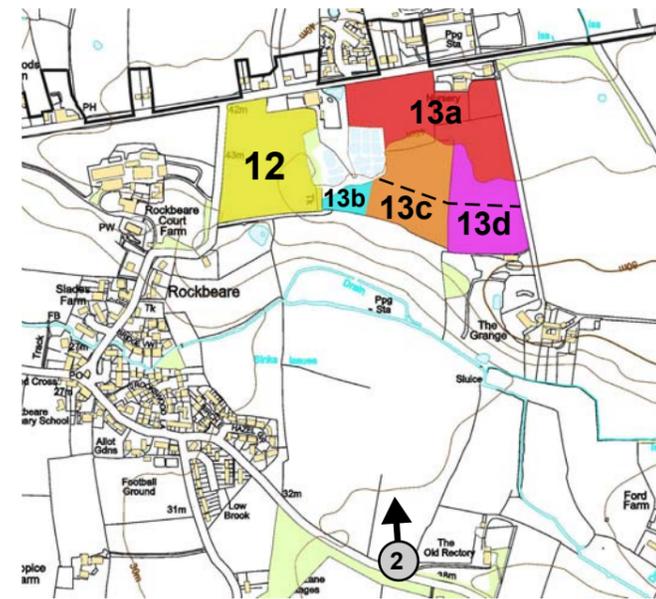


Viewpoint 2 - Parcels 12 and 13 shown, with development offset 50m from southern boundary. Note: Assumed building heights of 8.5m.

Viewpoint 2 - Existing view



Development restricted to areas shown in orange, pink and red. Development set back 50m from southern boundary



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Photomontage - Viewpoint 2 (Parcels 12 and 13)
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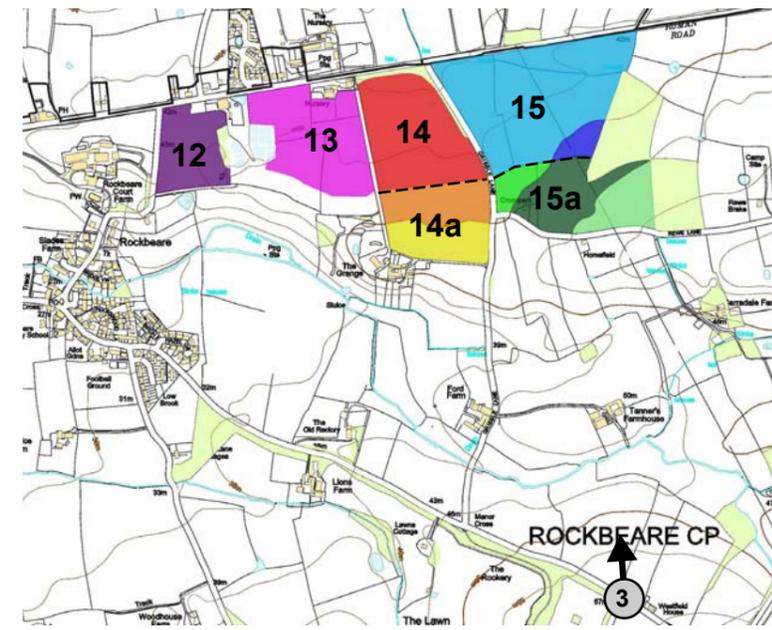


Viewpoint 3 - Current proposed development areas within parcels 13, 14 and 15 shown. Note: Assumed building heights of 8.5m.



Viewpoint 3 - Additional development areas within parcels 12, 14a and 15a shown. Note: Assumed building heights of 8.5m.

Development restricted to area shown in pink, red and blue. Areas 12, 14a and 15a would not be developed. Development within areas 13 (pink) and 15 (blue) would not be visible.



KEY

-  Views of proposed development would be possible from this viewpoint
-  Views of proposed development would **not** be possible from this viewpoint

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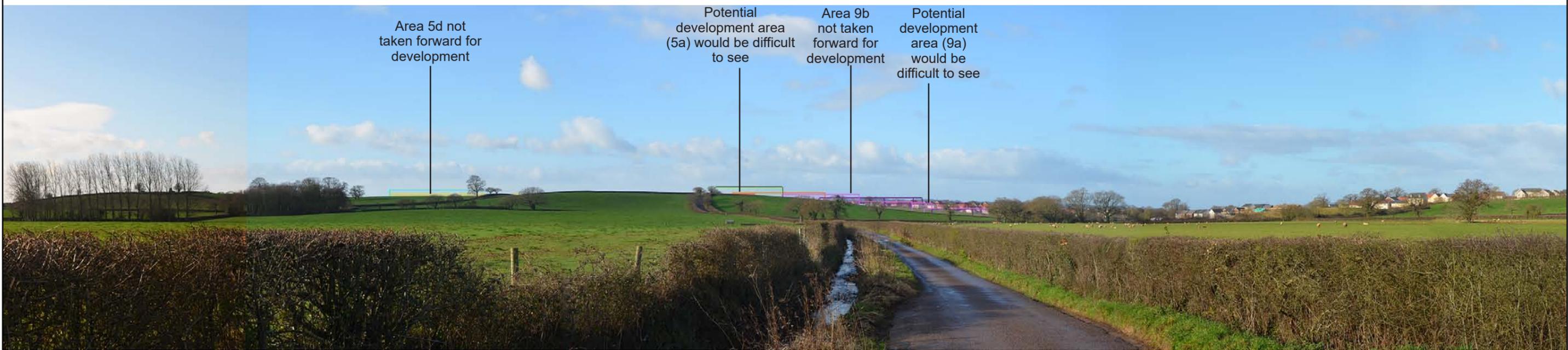
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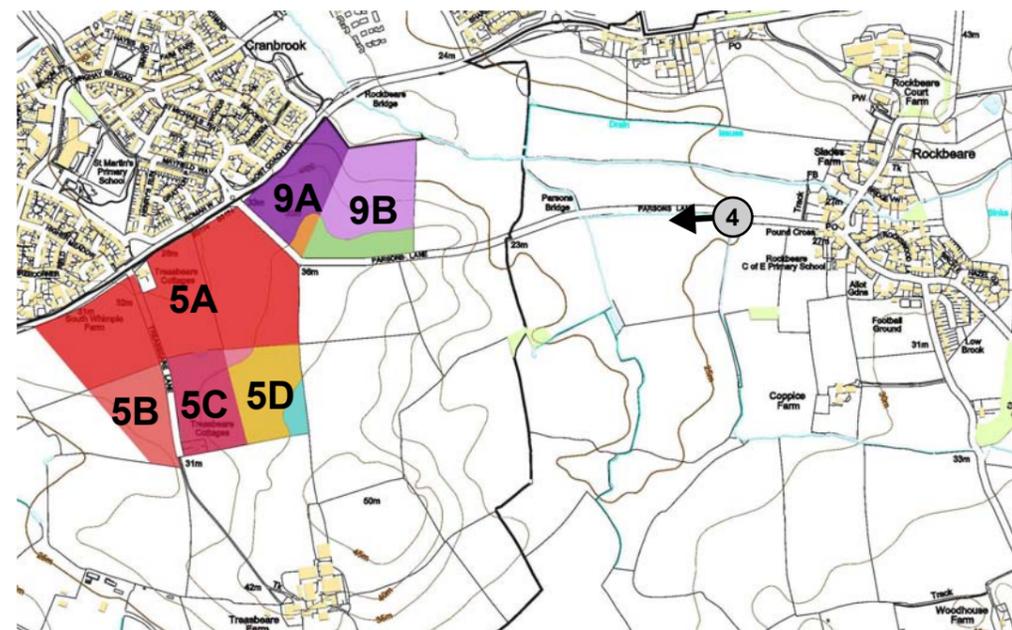


Viewpoint 4 - Existing view



Viewpoint 4 - Parcels 5 and 9 shown. Note: Assumed building heights of 8.5m.

Development restricted to area shown in red and purple (areas 5a, 5b and 9a). Areas 5c, 5d and 9b would not be developed.



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Photomontage - Viewpoint 4 (Parcel 5 and 9)
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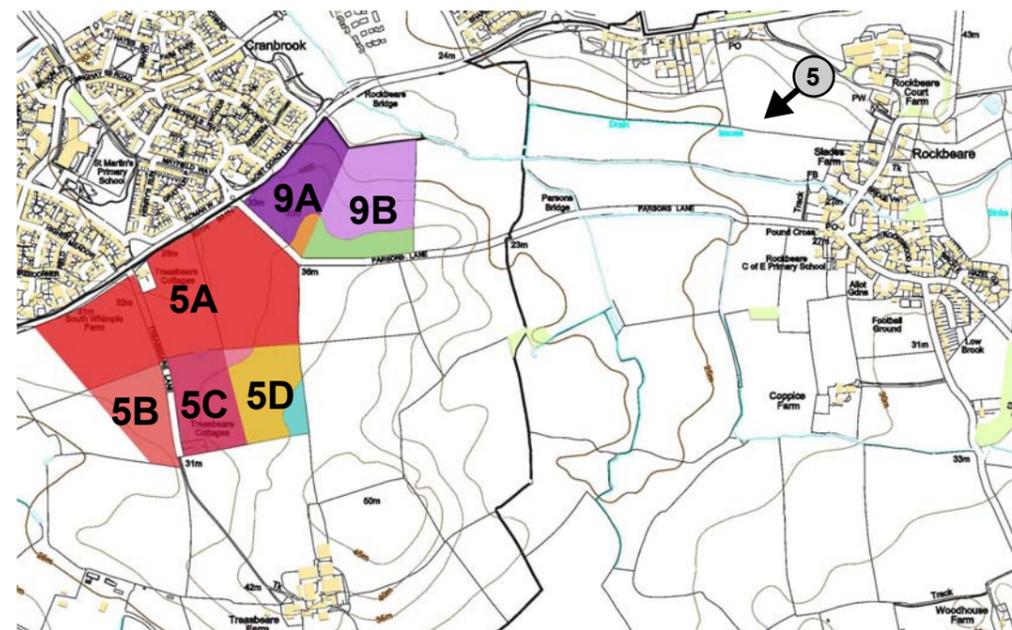


Viewpoint 5 - Existing view.



Viewpoint 5 - Parcels 5 and 9 shown. Note: Assumed building height of 8.5m.

Development restricted to area shown in red and purple (areas 5a, 5b and 9a). Areas 5c, 5d and 9b would not be developed.



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Photomontage - Viewpoint 5 (Parcel 5 and 9)
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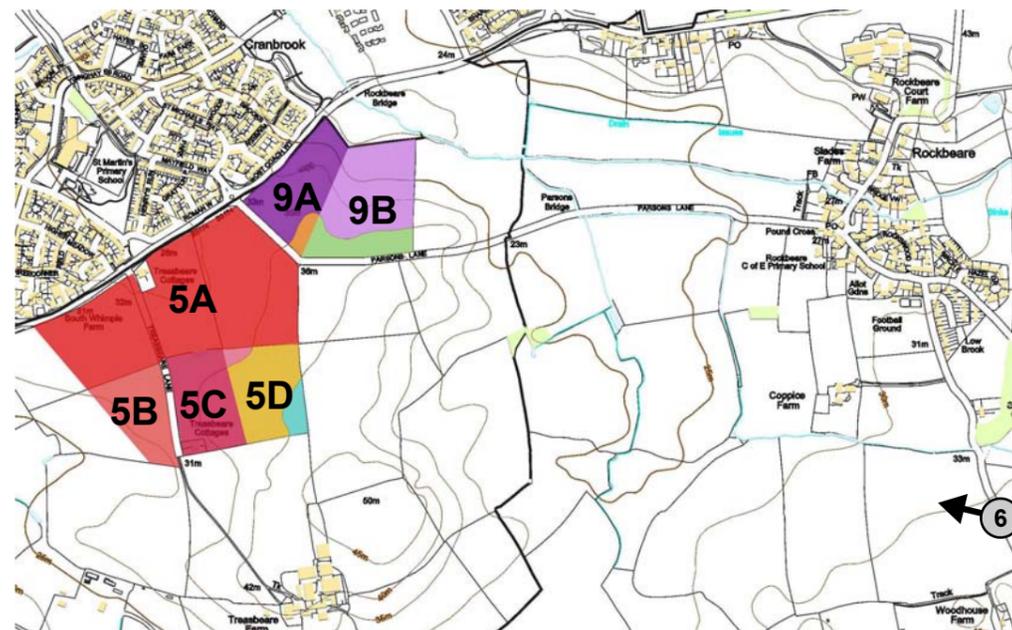


Viewpoint 6 - Existing view



Viewpoint 6 - Parcel 5 and 9 shown. Note: Assumed building heights of 8.5m.

Development restricted to area shown in red and purple (areas 5a, 5b and 9a). Areas 5c, 5d and 9b would not be developed.



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Photomontage - Viewpoint 6 (Parcels 5 and 9)
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